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Israel studies how Riyadh decisions in Lebanon may affect borders

ANAN SAFADI
The second provision causing concern provides for revival of a 1969 Cairo formula which, while supposed to restrict the PLO's armed presence in Lebanon, could in fact reestablish the terrorists in refugee camps and other parts of Lebanon, including Fatahland.

In accordance with the Riyadh summit decisions, a ceasefire is due to go into effect in Lebanon at 6 a.m. tomorrow. The PLO forces, their leftist allies and their Christian antagonists have been called to withdraw within 10 days to positions they held before the full-scale civil war started on April 12 last year.

It is intended that a ban on the presence of heavy weapons in populated areas should be enforced by the proposed joint Arab security force, which is to be formed at a pan-Arab summit in Cairo next Monday. The force would supervise the final phases of withdrawal by the warring factions in the course of the next two months.

It was not clear last night what attitude the rival leftist and rightist camps would take towards tomorrow morning's planned ceasefire.

Palestinian and Lebanese radicals yesterday maintained that Arafat's acquiescence in the terms of the 1969 Cairo agreement and the acceptance of Lebanon's sovereignty integrity is the worst setback the PLO has faced since its ouster from Jordan by King Hussein in 1971.

Palestinian extremists and Lebanese leftists were particularly dismayed by the fact that Arafat had failed to force the Riyadh summit to demand Syria's immediate withdrawal from Lebanon.

The fact that the issue of the Syrian military presence was omitted from the Riyadh protocols followed a dramatic statement by Lebanese President Sarkis that he himself opposed a Syrian pullout, according to Cairo newspapers. "The Syrian troops entered Lebanon at my request and their presence there is legitimate," Sarkis was reported as saying.

Leftists claimed that the Syrians stormed another village yesterday, stranding the last enclaves of the PLO and leftist neighbouring Beirut and the coastal cities of Tripoli and the north, and Sidon to the south.

The PLO conceded yesterday to have lost its last major stronghold in southern Lebanon — the town of Marjayoun — to the Christian militia.

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Saudia receives first of 700 Hawk missiles

HIRSH GOODMAN
The Saudi Military Correspondent Arabia recently received the first of 700 Hawk anti-aircraft missiles from the U.S. The missiles have been reliably learned to deal with incoming more missiles of the same type applied to Jordan.

Other arms on consignment to Saudi Arabia from the 350th Military Air-Task Force, 890 Sidewinder air-to-air 28 missile and torpedo 500 Dragon and 2,500 Tow missiles; and 350, 105mm.

Items the Saudis received an order of 60 F-4E and 10 F-105 fighters, ten C-130 planes, 200 V-150 armoured personnel and 100 M-60 tanks. U.S. has also signed con-

Waldheim calls for extension of Unef mandate

UNITED NATIONS. — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim yesterday recommended a further one-year extension of the UN Emergency Force (Unef) in Sinai when its present mandate expires on October 24.

The Security Council is to meet on Friday to renew the mandate. Neither side is expected to oppose the renewal.

Waldheim said that if there was no progress in efforts to achieve a Middle East settlement, the situation would "inevitably remain unstable in spite of peace-keeping and other arrangements."

own issue not over, wish leaders declare

Y. WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
The Conference of Major Jewish Organizations said after a meeting in Tel Aviv yesterday that "the community does not consider the statement of General George Brown as the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, to be closed." The meeting was called to discuss Brown's statement in an attempt to clarify the U.S. position on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Jewish leaders called on Ford to repudiate the statement, pressed by Gen. Brown, and short of demanding a controversial general be

Egypt and Syria to renew ties

CAIRO. — An Egyptian diplomat will leave for Damascus today to reopen the Egyptian relations of the Middle East Agency reported.

The move followed agreement in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, between Presidents Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Hafez Assad of Syria to restore full diplomatic relations suspended since last June. (Reuters)

Clements talks arms with Rabin

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER
U.S. Deputy Defence Secretary William Clements called on Premier Yitzhak Rabin yesterday morning and discussed Israel's weapons requirements in the context of expected developments in the region until the end of the decade.

Later, Clements visited Yad Vashem, where he was received by the chairman of the council, Minister without Portfolio Gideon Hausner. Clements said the younger generation had always to be reminded of the grim lessons of the Holocaust.

Yesterday afternoon Clements toured the Golan Heights, escorted by the Chief of Staff, Rav-Ahiz Mordechai Gur.

BULLETIN

The U.S., France and Britain yesterday voted a Third World resolution that would have had the U.S. Security Council condemn a nuclear weapons embargo in an effort to force South Africa out of Namibia, (South-West Africa).

'Mistake' led to farm-deal delay
WASHINGTON. — The State Department said yesterday that a "technical or administrative misunderstanding" within the U.S. Government led to the sudden postponement this week of a planned ceremony concluding a five-year agricultural commodities supply agreement with Israel.

A spokesman for the Department told reporters that Israel's Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Haim Bar-Lev, cancelled his scheduled visit to the U.S. to sign the agreement after Israel was officially informed by Washington that it was not possible for the U.S. to conclude the accord at this time.

Free Centre leaders vote to break with Likud

By SHOSHANA BERNBAUM
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The Free Centre movement last night broke away from the Likud bloc.

An overwhelming majority of Free Centre members at a meeting of the Executive and National Council of the movement voted for a motion calling for "the restoration of the independent activity of the Free Centre in public affairs, local authorities as well as in the Histadrut."

The vote was 48 for the motion, four against, and two abstentions.

The decision came after weeks of heavy pressure on party head Shmuel Tamir, who had postponed the split in the hope that the Likud might yet unify its ranks, and make radical changes in its "divisive" social and economic policy on the home front, a spokesman told The Jerusalem Post.

Though Tamir at first claimed there was no personal criticism involved, nor any against a particular Likud faction, his later comments on the "Moked" TV interview programme pointed to a strong dissatisfaction, verging on criticism of the party's "one man leadership."

The rigid lines set by Likud policy makers, claimed Tamir, did not take into consideration the changes the world was undergoing. "People don't budge from their stands, and don't tackle problems," he said.

It is as yet unknown whether the Free Centre will join any other liberal parties before or after elections.

"We've only just begun to breathe the air of freedom," commented Tamir.

Relations between Likud leaders and Shmuel Tamir have appeared strained for some time and Likud MKs have been severe in their criticism of him in informal talks.

Much of the criticism was against Tamir's personality. MK Zalman Shoval said yesterday that Tamir's breakaway was "a result of his incapability to work in a friendly manner in any party forum."

Tamir appeared to have been frustrated partly because his colleagues in the Likud opposed full unity, thereby preventing him from canvassing support among the other factions.



Surrounded by policemen, Asher Yadlin talks with his friend, Talia Livni, at the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday. (Uzi Keren)

Doctors continue sanctions Overload at hospitals said 'near intolerable'

TEL AVIV. — The drastically reduced number of hospitals forced by doctors' sanctions to deal with all of the country's emergency cases yesterday handed patient loads of more than triple their normal capacity. Several hospital directors said it would be only a "short time" before the situation became "intolerable."

One of the duty hospitals, Assaf Harofe, yesterday handled almost 600 emergency patients, triple its normal load. Dr. Mordechai Varon, Assaf Harofe's deputy director, said that the hospital had taken all possible measures to deal with the increased volume. "We enlarged the medical teams in all departments, and are sending home any patient we do not consider a real emergency case."

Prof. Haim Doron, acting chairman of Kupat Holim, yesterday called on the hospital doctors to end their sanctions since "considerable progress" was being made in the negotiations. He said the latest sanctions were "without precedent in the history of medicine in Israel" and stressed that if continued the world would soon "threaten human lives."

Dr. Doron represents Kupat Holim in the negotiations with the doctors.

Later in the day, after Dr. Doron made his plea, the doctors at Beilinson Hospital decided that "if the employers do not meet our demands immediately" they would resign collectively tomorrow.

About 2,000 of the 2,200 hospital doctors have already indicated readiness to leave en masse.

Dr. Ya'acov Menezel, Director-General of the Ministry of Health, said yesterday that he was surprised that the doctors had intensified their sanctions since "progress was being made."

On Monday night, the hospital doctors, who have been working to rule for more than a month in their disputes with the country's hospitals, drastically cut the number of emergency "duty hospitals" which they would man after 4 p.m. In negotiations on Monday, the doctors and the hospitals reached agreement on one of the issues — payment for a round-the-clock duty shift. An increase of 1,000 in the number of would soon "threaten human lives."

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Yadlin remand 'just the start' of major probe

The detention of Asher Yadlin is but an early stage in a highly-ramified criminal investigation, a police spokesman said last night. Yadlin, Governor-designate of the Bank of Israel, was yesterday remanded in custody for 15 days on suspicion of bribery and fraud, and was suspended as Kupat Holim chairman. The Cabinet is expected to withdraw its nomination of Yadlin as head of the central bank at its regular session next Sunday. If it is unable by then to choose a new governor it will probably do so at a special session later in the week. The post has to be filled by November 1.

Estate agents questioned

By ARTHUR KEMELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The wide-ranging investigation into financial and economic affairs touched off by the accusations against Asher Yadlin will not cease because the Kupat Holim director-general has been detained, a police spokesman made clear yesterday.

The investigation will be a lengthy and comprehensive one, the spokesman said.

In the course of investigation yesterday, members of the Fraud Squad questioned a number of real estate agents connected with two company. Reports also claim that land deals. The police spokesman refused to indicate what these deals were, but pointed out that they had not been mentioned in the Attorney-General's report on Sunday.

Other than those subjects raised in court yesterday, investigators began examining the affairs of a company called Hamarveh, which imports automatic machinery for preparing hot and cold drinks.

Police say Meir Kimbi, the Kupat Holim chief accountant, who was the first person arrested, is one of the managers of a Hamarveh subsidiary that maintains the parent company's equipment.

According to a newspaper report, Amnon Barnes, a close friend of Yadlin's, is also linked to this company. Reports also claim that a member of Yadlin's family held shares in the company. The newspaper added that some of the funds that Yadlin obtained from various deals found their way into Hamarveh.

Remanded 15 days

JERUSALEM POST STAFF
TEL AVIV. — Asher Yadlin was remanded for 15 days at Magistrate's Court here yesterday on suspicion of having accepted various sums of money in bribes and kickbacks on deals involving Kupat Holim, of which he is the director-general.

Magistrate Haim Shapira approved the police request that Yadlin's detention be extended, at the end of a court hearing which lasted five hours.

Fifteen-day detention orders were also handed down for Mordechai Elison, a former Solei Bomeh official, and Meir Kimbi, the chief accountant of Kupat Holim. Attorney Shlomo Gur, who was involved in the Tel Aviv medical centre deal and represented Yadlin in a flat bought by Yadlin but registered in the name of Hava Elrichman, was ordered held for seven days.

Nitzav-Mishne Binyamin Seigel, who is heading the investigation, presented the court with a list of the police suspicions against Yadlin:

- That he accepted bribes totalling \$114,000 from four land deals involving Kupat Holim in Netanya, Petah Tikva, Ramat Hasharon and Ra'anana;
- That he evaded the land betterment tax on the sale of a flat in Bat Yam;
- That he dishonestly received money by hiding the fact that (Continued on page 2, col. 2)

New appointment may come Sunday

By ASHER WALLFISH and JOSHUA BRILLANT
The Cabinet probably will decide next Sunday to cancel its nomination of Asher Yadlin as governor of the Bank of Israel, and at the same time approve a new candidate in his stead, a veteran Labour minister told The Post last night.

The Cabinet will no longer wait as close as possible to the end of the month, he said, since Yadlin's arrest has created a new situation, which did not exist at its Sunday session when all the Min-

isters agreed by consensus to defer their decision till as full a picture as possible was available. "The new situation both allows us and obligates us to speed up our decision," the Labour minister told The Post.

Another Cabinet source said that, owing to unforeseen circumstances, Premier Yitzhak Rabin had not found the man he wanted as governor-designate by Sunday morning, he would summon a mid-week Cabinet session.

Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz is assumed to be busy Sunday session when all the Min-

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Echeverria challenge to Waldheim at UN

UNITED NATIONS.—Mexican President Luis Echeverria has challenged Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim for election as secretary-general for a five-year term starting January 1. The announcement cast substantial doubt on the previously unchallenged candidacy of incumbent Waldheim.

At the same time, an East European diplomat told the Associated Press that China now wants the election for the UN chief executive put off until December "so that the Third World may field a candidate."

Until Monday, Waldheim, whose bid for re-election has been endorsed by a number of countries including the 48-nation Organization of African Unity (OAU), was also thought to have the backing of all the veto-wielding permanent members of the Security Council — China, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the U.S.

Council sources also had expected the 15-nation panel to recommend Waldheim's election by the General Assembly before November.

Echeverria's candidacy, announced here on Monday by Mexican Ambassador Roberto de Rosenzweig Diaz, not only presented a challenge to the Austrian diplomat, the only other announced candidate, but also opened a contest a few diplomats had expected.

"It's a whole new ball game," said an African diplomat.

Diaz' original announcement said the retiring Mexican president "would be a candidate if there is a

current of opinion favouring a candidate of the Third World."

But later, he told newsmen that Echeverria's candidacy is official "without butts or ifs" and rated Echeverria's chances as "good" based on what he called "general information."

Despite Monday's development, however, Echeverria is not considered a serious contender in diplomatic circles. Many cite his poor showing, as they put it, among the Council's Big Five.

But a Western diplomat stressed that his announcement might induce other potential candidates to enter the field.

Among those most frequently mentioned are H. Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, the current General Assembly president who won high marks as president of the on-going Law of the Sea Conference; Ambassador Salim A. Salim of Tanzania who, at present, is the most respected Black African diplomat here; and Ambassador Carlos Ortiz de Rozas of Argentina.

If Echeverria was counting on the support from the 28-nation Latin American group, it was clear that he was not going to get their backing, at least as a group.

Rozas, an influential member of the group, said earlier that the group will adhere to its traditional policy of not endorsing a candidate for secretary-general.

Waldheim last week announced his intention to seek re-election.



Palestinian terrorist Mehdi Mohammed tells Istanbul court yesterday how he pulled pin from grenade during August 11 attack on El Al plane in Istanbul airport. Seated at left in the heavily guarded defendants' box is the other terrorist who took part in the attack, Mohammed Rashid. (UPI telephoto)

Waiver of death sentence asked for Istanbul killers

ISTANBUL.—The public prosecutor yesterday asked a Turkish court to waive the automatic death sentence for two Palestinian terrorists charged with the attack on El Al passengers here August 11, in which four persons were killed.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine terrorists, Mehdi Mohammed, 22, and Mohammed Rashid, 23, pleaded guilty yesterday to a charge of multiple premeditated murder, which under Turkish law carries an automatic death sentence. But prosecutor Mustafa Fokhduman said this should be reduced to life imprisonment because of "provocation before the act."

(Two Israelis, a Japanese tour November 15. (UPI)

guide and an American diplomat were killed in the attack at the Istanbul airport. The terrorists apparently were trying to hijack the El Al plane, but were discovered in a Turkish security check. They threw grenades and opened fire with automatic weapons in the airport terminal, killing the four and wounding 22 others.

One of the accused, Mohammed, told the court that by "condemning us to death this court will be condemning the Palestinian cause." The two terrorists admitted, in the heavily guarded courtroom, that they had carried out the attack.

The trial was adjourned until November 15. (UPI)

'Mao's nephew planned coup by 10,000 troops'

TOKYO.—China dropped some hints yesterday about the reported coup attempt by four radical leaders, and Japanese reports indicated a military man said to be Mao Tse-tung's nephew also was involved.

Quoting reliable sources close to Chinese authorities, Japan's Kyodo news service said Mao's nephew, Mao Yuan-hsin, officially listed as a "leading member" of Shenyang army units in Northeast China, was to have brought 10,000 troops to Peking, to use them for a coup against Hua Kuo-feng, Mao's successor.

In all, more than 30 persons, including Mao Yuan-hsin, have been reported arrested.

An editorial in the official newspaper "People's Daily" declared: "We must thoroughly expose and repudiate all those who betray Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought, tamper with Chairman Mao's directives, practise revisionism and splitism, engage in conspiracies and attempt to usurp Party and state power, and struggle resolutely against them."

The phrase about usurping power was new, after several days of warning about splitism and conspiracies.

Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, Communist Party Vice Chairman Wang Hung-wen, Vice Premier Chang Chun-chao and Politburo Member Yao Wen-yuan have been reported arrested for tampering with Mao's directives in order to make Chiang Mao's successor.

In Hongkong, the leading Communist newspaper "Wen Wei Po" said an army regiment in Canton condemned "all revisionists who engage in intrigues and conspiracies, shout revolutionary slogans with the loudest voices and who call themselves 'students of the leader.'"

The phrase "students of the leader" was considered a reference to the inscription "your student and comrade of arms" which Chiang Ching wrote on a wreath for Mao, who died September 9.

Meanwhile, in a little-noticed remark, the U.S. has issued what could be construed as a warning to the Soviet Union and Taiwan not to exploit current political uncertainties in China.

At a news conference in Boston last Friday, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said the U.S. believes the territorial integrity and sovereignty of China is very important to the world equilibrium and we will consider it a grave matter if this were threatened by outside powers.

He did not specify which outside power he had in mind, but both Russia and Taiwan have grievances against China.

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth on Monday said in response to questions that Kissinger's remark represented no shift in U.S. policy. (AP, Reuters)

'God-ordered' slayer dies on gallows

NASSAU.—Michael Shobek, who admitted slaying three fellow Americans after coming here as a tourist, was hanged yesterday in the small gallows room at Her Majesty's prison at Fox Head.

The execution came 29 months after Shobek, a 22-year-old handyman and would-be songwriter, confessed to the murders. He said he was told by God to kill them because they were "angels of Lucifer."

He was buried without ceremony in a small section of the Old Trail Cemetery reserved for paupers and murderers.

Juanita Spencer, who fought for clemency for her son during his long imprisonment, said he was damaged by a childhood viral infection. She stayed at her home in Milwaukee rather than have for the execution and made no effort to claim the body.

On Monday a Bahamian group opposed to capital punishment, the Bain Town Freedom and Justice Committee, appealed to the island's churchmen to protest the hanging.

The hanging of a Bahamian last February for killing a customs inspector drew protests from the group and led to the arrest of 14 persons and the seizure of a sign that read "Save Soviet Jewry." (AP)

Flood of denials from U.S. firm identified as boycott participant

WASHINGTON.—Many U.S. companies identified as participants in the Arab boycott of Israel are complaining they in fact are frequent trading partners with the nation they supposedly are boycotting.

The U.S. Commerce Department on Monday released the names of firms involved in 59 transactions with Arab nations since October 7. That was the day President Gerald Ford announced his decision to support the boycott.

The documents claimed that some of America's largest corporations — Citibank of New York, Bank of America of San Francisco, McGraw-Hill International, James Beam Distilling Company, Kayser-Roth Corporation, White-Westinghouse and John Deere and Company — have satisfied the Arabs that they have complied with the boycott.

"But as the concerns listed learned of their status, many began issuing denials."

"The party who is supposed to be boycotting Israel is as Jewish as Golda Meir, and that's me. Now how could I boycott Israel?" said Joe Gerson, president of Gerson International of Fort Wayne, Indiana. "It happens there is absolutely not one iota, not one particle of truth in it."

Gerson said his export company deals with a number of countries that have restrictive trade clauses, such as an Arab requirement that goods not be shipped in vessels calling at Israeli ports. They do not affect him and he would not comply with them if they did.

A spokesman for John Deere and Company, a tractor manufacturer which traded with Saudi Arabia, said, "We sell to both Israel and Arab countries and have for many years and intend to continue doing so. To the best of our knowledge, we are not boycotting any organization or any nation."

The president of the Southern Overseas Corporation, L. Doss, Jr., denied the firm actively took part in the boycott. "The only reason I see that we were on the Commerce Department list was because we cooperated with their requirement that we report any Arab attempt to force us to conform with the boycott," he said. "Maybe we... handled a shipment for an American exporter that cooperated with the boycott."

He also offered the possible explanation that the federal forms for reporting on the boycott are "long, messy and complicated — difficult to fill out. Maybe one of our employees made a mistake on the form, and that's why we're on the list."

The following statement was issued by the director of corporate public relations for Gulf and Western Industries, whose Kayser-Roth corporation subsidiary was on the Commerce Department list: "If the facts are true, it can only have happened before we acquired Kayser-Roth. Support of the Arab boycott is completely contrary to the policy of Gulf and Western Industries and it will not be tolerated."

The Commerce Department documents show, however, that in nearly

all cases, the American firm denied they had complied with boycott requests. In a few instances, the companies said other parties to the transaction would have the decision on the boycott case did a company say it to comply.

Part of the confusion may come from the nature of the Arab boycott. A congressional committee earlier this year reported is often loosely enforced. Terms vary from country to country. Only rarely does it require a company to avoid all business with Israel.

In most cases, the American companies were asked to join a primary boycott. In many boycotts aimed at a company must certify that it and its subsidiaries or components were not in Israel. The primary boycott is a traditional economic warfare.

The tertiary boycott requires a company to refuse to deal with companies appearing on an Arab blacklist. An Arab buyer would require an American firm to avoid blacklisted insurance companies, shipping companies in a trade.

This kind of boycott has been strongly criticized in Congress as a threat to U.S. businesses. In the last session that would have barred American companies complying with the boycott.

Congress adjourned a conference committee could differences between House and Senate anti-boycott bills. (AP, Los Angeles)

Unesco director seeks to head 'Israel issue' at Nairobi meeting

PARIS.—Diplomatic efforts are being made behind the scenes in an effort to prevent a further major political clash between Israel and the Arab states at Unesco's General Conference, due to open in Nairobi, Kenya, on October 26.

Third World attacks on Israel dominated Unesco's last conference held in Paris in 1974. The Conference voted to cut off aid to Israel and banned it from participating in activities of Unesco's European group.

The General Conference — held every two years — is being held outside Paris for the first time in the history of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, whose director-general, Ahmadou Ahmadiou, comes from Senegal, West Africa.

M'bow is reported to be anxious to ensure that this General Conference — the 19th — should not see a renewal of the bitterness and rivalries of 1974.

He is also reported studying a sharp statement criticising Unesco's political stance issued recently by 160 leading world intellectuals.

Following Unesco's 1974 decision on Israel, the U.S. Congress voted to block American contributions to Unesco, which represented about 16 per cent of the organization's entire budget (each country pays according to its per capita income). Unesco soon found itself in financial difficulties, but Arab oil-producing states came to the rescue with interest-free loans.

Some Western countries saw this as confirmation of fear that the Third World might eventually use its massive voting power to force Israel out of Unesco altogether.

The U.S. at one stage threatened to withdraw from Unesco, a step it has already announced it is to take at the Geneva-based International Labour Organization.

Washington has assured its voting rights in Nairobi by paying group.

its \$3.5m. contribution for the period 1973-74, but at \$35m. from 1975-76.

However, according to sources here, work is still going on behind the scenes to reach a compromise on the issue at the General Conference.

One possible solution is here would be for each group to select its own representatives rather than leaving the decision to the General Conference. Third World, added by Congress, has a built-in veto.

Such a compromise would mean that Washington would have full participation in activities.

The informed sources add M'bow has proposed the politically problems this year's conference — among them Israel's status — be discussed first by a group.

Finnish tally shows shift to right

HELSINKI.—The Conservative and Centre parties gained at the expense of the Social Democrats and Communists in municipal elections in Finland, results showed yesterday.

Unofficial totals from Sunday and Monday's voting showed the Social Democrats, ahead with 25 per cent of the vote, down more than 2 per cent from the 1972 figures.

The Conservatives won 20.8 per cent, up nearly 3 per cent from 1972 and enough to move them ahead of the Communists as the nation's second largest party.

The Communists won 18.5 per cent, up 1 per cent from 1972, while the Centre Party totalled 18.8 per cent, an increase of .8 per cent over six years ago.

The shift to the right was most evident in urban areas, with the centre-right parties rolling up majorities in the six largest cities. (AP)

JDL disrupts Russian recital

MIAMI BEACH.—Two youthful Jewish Defence League members were arrested on Monday night on charges of disorderly conduct as they disrupted a performance given by Soviet pianist Lazer Berman.

Glenn Gottlieb, a University of Miami student, was arrested after he interrupted the recital by jumping on stage and yelling, "Save Soviet Jewry."

Later Brett Becker, 19, was arrested after he handcuffed himself to the balcony railing in the theatre. Becker was dressed in a grey-striped outfit similar to Soviet prison uniforms and he was carrying a sign that read "Save Soviet Jewry." (UPI)

Five children die in stadium stampede

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—Five children were trampled to death and at least 100 people injured in Kingston's National Sports Stadium Monday when a tropical rainstorm sent a crowd of 30,000 stampeding for exits.

(Reuters)

Egyptian ge life in prison as 'Israel spy'

CAIRO.—A military court on Monday sentenced Egyptian, Mohammed Hamed, to life imprisonment, after convicting him of spying for Israel.

Another Egyptian, Ibrahim Elia, was found innocent of a similar charge.

The two were arrested last month "communicating with a representative of the Israel intelligence service at the Israel Consulate in Cairo," the Middle East Agency said.

The Israel representative them to provide him with information about Egyptian troops in the Suez Canal area and Western the agency said.

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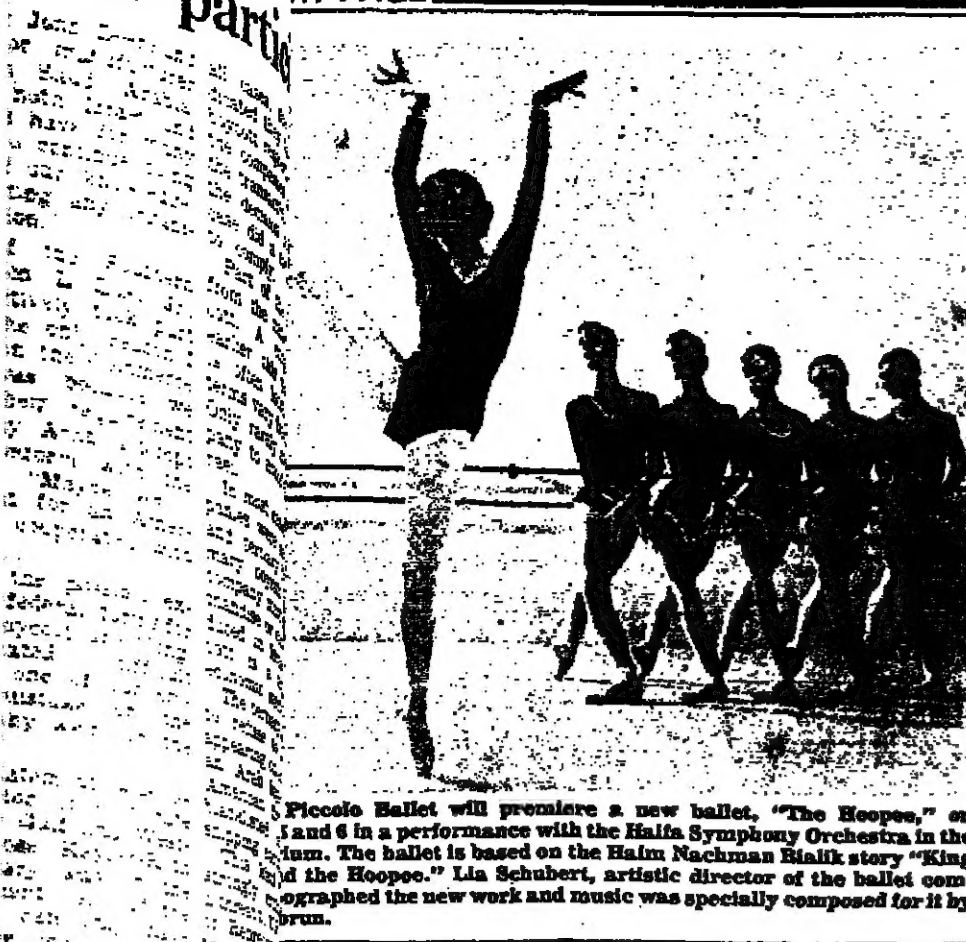
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מסגרת לזכרון



Piccolo Ballet will premiere a new ballet, "The Hoopoe," on 1 and 6 in a performance with the Haila Symphony Orchestra in the town. The ballet is based on the Haila Nachman Bialik story "King and the Hoopoe." Lia Schubert, artistic director of the ballet company, photographed the new work and music was specially composed for it by Brum.

MY JERUSALEM KITCHEN / Sybil Kaufman

Noodles of noodles

(wide noodles) have been for about six months in a outdoor markets. They are distributed in five-bis boxes for Israel pasta manufacture can be bought by the kilo or soon they will be available in the wide noodles with edges are recognizable not use of their width but their length, 61 cm and salt.

- In bottom of rectangular baking dish (or round pyrex) spoon some of the cooked tomato sauce.
- Layer lasagne noodles, lengthwise (cut to fit length of dish if necessary) all across baking dish. Spread with part of the cottage cheese mixture, part of the semi-soft cheese and then the parmesan cheese.
- Repeat layering starting with sauce, until noodles and sauce and cheese are used. Top with some of the parmesan cheese.
- Bake in moderate oven (375°F or 190°C) for 30 minutes.
- To serve, cut with a sharp knife in squares, lift out with a spatula. Serve with an appetizer, green salad, hot garlic bread and fresh fruit.

SHELL MACARONI AND CHEESE
4 servings

1 1/2 cups uncooked "shell" macaroni
1 T. butter or margarine
1/2 cup milk
1 t. salt
8 eggs
1/2 cup grated yellow cheese
paprika

- Bring 2-4 cups water to boil in pot with 1 t. salt. Add macaroni and cook 10-12 minutes until soft. Drain.
- Grease a casserole with butter or margarine.
- Add 1 T. butter or margarine to pot in which macaroni was cooked, then toss in macaroni. Add 1 t. salt, milk and eggs and mix well. Add grated cheese but save about 1 T. Mix well.
- Four mixture into casserole and top with remaining grated cheese. Dot with a little more butter or margarine. Sprinkle with paprika.
- Bake in moderate oven 350°F (180°C) for 30 minutes. If top is not brown, put under broiler for a few minutes before serving.

In frying pan. Add onion, oil and brown. Add 1 1/2 t. salt, basil, and half the parsley. Mix tomatoes, tomato paste and Simmer, covered, until about 1 hour. Add large pot, bring water to salt to boil. Add a table of oil to the water. Add noodles and boil about 10 s. Drain in a colander, under cold water. Set aside. Combine cottage cheese, half of parsley and 1/4 t.

'Pompidoleum' complex for arts angers Paris

By JACK MAURICE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

ART LOVERS, tax-payers and politicians in France have split into two angry camps over the Georges Pompidou Art Centre, the most controversial and expensive public monument built in Paris since the Eiffel Tower.

The Centre is to be opened at the end of the year by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. It has cost over 100 million pounds sterling and swallowed the bulk of the state's budget for culture for the past three years.

Sited on the edge of the old central market, the Halles, which is now a huge yawning chasm in the heart of the city, the Centre will house the biggest modern art museum in the world. Its 1,300-seat library will contain over one million books, documents and magnetic tapes.

Its facade is a writhing mass of multicoloured pipes reminiscent of an oil refinery which, as even its admirers admit, fail to blend with the aging but still stately buildings of the East End of Paris.

The Centre's founder, the late President Georges Pompidou, one of the rare French heads of state to take a serious interest in the arts, said: "I have a passionate desire for France to possess a cultural centre which will be both a museum and a place of creativeness, where the plastic arts will rub shoulders with music, the cinema, books and audiovisual research."

Two architects, Richard Rogers of Britain and Renzo Piano of Italy, were selected from 681 candidates. Critics of the Centre dubbed it the "Pompidoleum" and spurned it as a cultural "Concorde." Launched in 1969 when France was riding the crest of a prosperity wave, its price-tag has escalated with the national inflation index. Public attention was focused on its cost recently when the new Minister of Culture, Francoise Giroud, announced that the final bill was going "to be very heavy indeed." She estimated that running costs would exceed 15 million pounds sterling a year.

But its staff of 700 will include only 200 for the department of plastic arts compared with 450 for New York's Museum of Modern Art which is considerably smaller.

The Centre's supporters point out that 1,500 people are employed at the Hermitage, the Leningrad museum, and 4,000 in the Lenin Library.

THE POMPIDOU CENTRE is expected to attract 10,000 visitors a day by remaining open from 10 a.m. until 10 p.m. Most French museums close at 5 p.m. precisely when French workers leave their jobs and would be free to visit them.

To enable it to stay open 12 hours a day the Centre has 300 workers, thus provoking various glances from the Louvre where the staff shortage has forced the Curator permanently to close 40 rooms packed with paintings and sculptures.

The outcry by politicians and pro-government newspapers over the cost of the Georges Pompidou Centre has followed swiftly upon the resignation of Premier Jacques Chirac, the political heir of its founder who has frequently visited the site with the late President's widow.

Supporters of the Centre claim that the publication of the Centre's accounts is a move sponsored by President Giscard, who prefers 18th century old masters to modern artists, as a preliminary to pruning its operation budget.

The Centre's president, 37-year-old Germain Viatte, says: "Some people claim we are trying to recapture for Paris the pre-eminence which our city has lost to New York as the centre of the art world since World War Two. But, in trying to revive the artistic life of Paris we are setting about it in an international way."

Besides being the work of two foreign architects, the Pompidou Centre's modern art museum is directed by a Swede, Pontus Hulten. Vast sums have been spent to pack it with the works of Mondrian, Chirco, Dali and American painters.

But organized resistance has met the plan to move most of the contents of Paris' existing Museum of Modern Art into the Pompidou Centre.

Among the project's formidable array of enemies is Ida Chagall, daughter of Marc Chagall, who has signed a letter on behalf of her father protesting the removal of paintings which she has donated from the old museum to the new.

Claude Laurens, 68-year-old son of painter-sculptor Henry Laurens, who is spearheading the resistance of the donors, said: "Picasso gave me my first box of paints. It is still too early for masters like Picasso, Braque and Chagall to be hung next to something by someone 22 or 23 years old."



When Beit Shemesh was still Har-Tuv. (Rubinger)

Remembering Har-Tuv

By ABRAHAM R. RIVLIN
Special to The Jerusalem Post

THE DEVELOPING industrial town of Beit Shemesh recently celebrated its 26th anniversary. But is this charming little town not far from Jerusalem really only 26 years old? It is strange that no one seems to remember that Beit Shemesh was actually built on the ruins of one of the earliest Jewish settlements in modern times — the agricultural village of Har-Tuv.

This settlement underwent a number of transformations in the course of its existence. It started out as a tiny Arab village called Artuf. In 1883, a group of English missionaries representing an organization calling itself the "Jewish Refugees' Relief Society" purchased some land there. The society, headed by an apostate named Friedlander, aimed at drawing Jews to settle there and then convert them to Christianity. Despite the temptation to alleviate their poverty through agricultural work, the Jewish settlers refused to convert, and the missionaries had to abandon the project after only a few years.

At this time there was a group of Bulgarian Jewish immigrants living in Jerusalem who were unable to find suitable employment. The "Va'ad Hakhalat Knesset Yisrael" had heard of the English missionaries' intention of withdrawing from Artuf and decided to take advantage of the opportunity to provide the immigrants with a solid economic basis. Thus the Bulgarians, aided by the "Va'ad Hakhalat," purchased the settlement. By 1895 Artuf had become known as Har-Tuv, a Hebrew name given to wipe out the memory of the settlement's "impure" origins.

Thus the following passage appeared in the 1913-14 literary almanac "Lash Le'oretz Yisrael" issued yearly by the researcher Rabbi A.M. Lunce:

"Artuf (Har-Tuv), founded in 1895, about 10 minutes from D'elabon along the route of the Jerusalem-Yafa railroad, 101 inhabitants, Sephardi Jews of Bulgarian origin."

In the 1947 Yearbook of Journalists in Eretz Yisrael published a year before the establishment of the State, Har-Tuv is also mentioned in the list of Jewish settlements, its population then numbering a mere 69 persons.

During the riots of 1920 the village was deserted and largely destroyed by the Arabs. When the storm died down the Jews returned to their homes, only to flee once again during the War of Independence. This time the place was laid waste completely. After the establishment of the State, a maabara was set up at Har-Tuv and a cement factory opened. Eventually, it became known as Beit Shemesh, swallowing up the memory of Har-Tuv without leaving a trace.

Today Beit Shemesh is an important development town. But let us not forget the pioneers of Har-Tuv who made the land fertile with their sweat and blood. Har-Tuv recalls a heroic period in the history of Jewish settlement in Israel. It would be a pity if its name were forgotten, except for one mention on a signpost on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway.

BRIDGE / George E. Levinrew

Fourth deal

Rehatsky North (D) 7532
O A 7
O A 8
O A 10 5 5

H. Hope West
A 8 6
O 10 6 5 4 2
O K
O 7 4 3 2

B. Hope East
A Q 10 4
O 7
O Q 10 7 6 5 4 3
A 9

Levinrew South
K J 9
O K Q 9 6 3
O A K J

THIS WAS the fourth deal of our rubber bridge contest, with each side having 60 on (non-vulnerable).

After two passes, holding 16 or more high-card points, I bid one club. Partner responded one no trump, showing eight to 10 points. East was still struggling to convert his part score into game. Hoping also that if necessary he had a good sacrifice against a game by North-South, he bid two diamonds. Of course I bid two hearts.

North bid two no trump, showing a minimum hand with less than three hearts to the queen, but with better than three controls. (Each ace equals two controls.)

East had the temerity to bid three diamonds! Not being sure of game, I doubled. Three diamonds doubled was the contract.

I led the club king, which gave a free look at the dummy. I followed this with the heart king, which North overtook with the ace and returned the diamond ace. She then led her third-highest spade to the 10 and jack. I now had an approximate count on the hand.

At most North had four clubs, since with more she would have bid clubs instead of one no trump and East would have been void. She had at most two hearts, for otherwise she would have supported hearts. In spades she must have four, since the deuce was not accounted for — and if East had it he would at some point have bid spades with five cards in the suit. This seemed to place three diamonds in the North hand.

I played the club king, which declarer ruffed. Subsequently we made another spade and a diamond. East was set only 300 points, a good sacrifice for them against a fairly sure game for us in no trump. The score at the end of the fourth deal was:

N-S	E-W
300	
100	40
60	60

BRIDGE CALENDAR
Weekly Duplicate Games, 5:30 p.m.
Ashdod — Monday, Thursday: M. Seum.
Beer Sheva — Monday: Building Workers' Club near the Keren Cinema.
Eilat — Tuesday: Hotel Neptun.
Haifa City: Monday, Thursday: Beit Hagafen; Central Carmel: Sunday, Wednesday: Beit Rothschild, Neve Shaanan; Tuesday: Beit Abba Khoushi.
Jerusalem — Tuesday, Thursday: Accadia Hotel.
Jerusalem — Wednesday: Diplomat Hotel.
Kiryat Baim — Tuesday: Beit Nagier.
Kiryat Tirza — Sunday: Beit Hahinudut.
Netanya — Monday, Thursday: Bridge Club, Melvins; Sunday: Sarayon Country Club.
Tel Aviv — Wednesday, Thursday: Dukes Club.

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CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES: 17.30 Service News. 17.40 The World of War Disney. ARABIC-LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES: 18.30 News roundup. 18.32 Youth magazine. 18.35 Selected folk tales. 18.37 Short story. 18.37 Programme announcements. 18.37 News. 18.37 NEWS PROGRAMMES resume at 19.00 with the Credit Line: Ice and Fire. 21.00 Mahat newsworld. 21.30 Documentary - The Curtain of Silence: a look at the problems of deafness from social and scientific points of view. 22.00 Orpheus. Jean Cocteau's film of 1926 starring Jean Garreaud, Maria Casares, Françoise Perrier, Maria Dea and Juliette Greco. A recreation of the classical myth of Orpheus in modern setting. 22.30 News (unofficial). 22.35 Yogi's Gang. 18.30 Arabic programme. 19.00 The Lucy Show. 19.30 News in Hebrew. 20.00 News in Arabic. 20.30 Doctor - a Character. 21.00 Science Report. 21.10 The Fallers. 21.00 News in English. 21.15 Switch. * Shows with asterisks are also on JTV.

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TEL AVIV 4

The consequences of Riyadh

THE INK HAD BARELY DRIED UP on the six signatures to the Riyadh mini-summit resolutions on Monday when protests from both the PLO radicals and the Christian diehards in Lebanon pointed up to the difficulties which lie in the way of having them carried out. For just as the signature of Elias Sarkis, Lebanon's new President, cannot bind his fellow Christian, Camille Chamoun, so that of PLO chief Yasser Arafat, one of the six participants, cannot obligate Dr. George Habash.

The resolutions are very specific but yet extremely vague. They call for an immediate cease-fire between the warring factions, to be followed, within three months, by the establishment of an all-Arab "deterrent" force under the personal command of President Sarkis to enforce the peace, and the implementation of the 1959 Cairo Agreement on the status of the Palestinians in Lebanon.

It is reasonable to assume that the cease-fire would be welcomed by all factions of the hard-pressed PLO as a convenient breathing spell in the civil war. But the PLO's Rejection Front can hardly be expected to applaud an arrangement which binds them take all their arms back to the refugee camps, abandon their leftist allies to their fate, and meekly submit to the authority of an all-Arab force which is evidently to be based in large measure on the same Syrian units they have battling in Lebanon.

Similarly, Iraq and Libya, those two radical Arab states which have had troops fighting in Lebanon alongside the PLO, may take umbrage at the suggestion that they should leave the country while the hated Syrians are in effect being allowed to stay in.

On the Christian side, leaders like Chamoun are apparently frowning on the three-month hiatus which is to separate the cease-fire from the formation of the all-Arab force. For in this space of time the PLO may well try to establish once again the legitimacy of its presence in areas of Lebanon, both inside and outside the camps, claiming the protection of the Cairo Agreement.

There are, after all, some divergent interpretations of the Cairo Agreement, the full contents of which have not been officially published to date. For example, according to ex-President Suleiman Franjeh, in a newspaper interview last month, the Agreement provided for only token PLO forces to guard the camps, bearing only light arms. Today the PLO employs some very heavy Soviet-made weaponry in Lebanon, but it is doubtful whether a Christian demand for their confiscation would be accepted, even by the Syrians.

Thus the prospects for an easy end to the 19-month Lebanese civil war are somewhat uncertain, even after Riyadh. What is fairly clear, however, is that the endorsement of the Riyadh formula for a settlement in Lebanon marks the beginning of a new rapprochement between Egypt and Syria, and largely on Syrian terms.

A revival of the pre-Yom Kippur friendship is apparently still not in the offing, and differences, for example over the Sinai accord, no doubt persist between Cairo and Damascus. But the Riyadh parley seems to confirm earlier indications of a tactical switch on Sadat's part: a categorical rejection of any further interim agreements, an insistence on an all-out effort for an overall Middle East settlement, with the participation of the PLO, as soon as a new President is inaugurated in Washington, and, as though to give added emphasis to his point, an attempt to mend fences with Moscow.

For Israel, therefore, the coming together of Cairo and Damascus bodes fresh Arab intrusions. Depending on which interpretation of the Cairo Agreement is followed, it may also lead to renewed terrorist activity from Lebanon into Israel. Finally, the presence of a 30,000-strong Arab force, of still indefinite duration, location, and armament, in Lebanon could be a potential threat to military stability along the entire northern border.

These dangers need not be exaggerated. But neither should they be minimized.

ISRAEL PRESS

DAVAR (Hataadret) suggests that the agreement at the Riyadh conference, "whose practical nature it is difficult to assess at this juncture," provides a fresh indication of an "effort at dialogue on Lebanon and on issues of the settlement with Israel" between the Egyptian and Syrian leaders. Remarking that the stress on a dialogue between the two sides is on intentions, rather than resolutions, and — even more so — on the capacity of implementation on the ground, the paper comments: "In the main, the Riyadh conference cannot alter reality, the reality of Syrian hegemony in Lebanon. And Assad has no reason to relinquish what he has achieved at such great trouble, merely because of Egyptian displeasure. The post-Riyadh option, therefore, is the same option that was in the cards prior to the conference: will Egypt be prepared to openly support what the Syrians are doing, or will the Syrians continue to go it alone with the policy they have consolidated for themselves in Lebanon? Thus, even now, there is still no clear view of the end of the Lebanese war."

HA'ARETZ (Independent), reviewing the case history of "renovation of the Avraham Avinu Synagogue in Hebron," contends that there is absolutely no justification to speak of "renovation" in this regard, since nothing was left of the building to renovate. Remarking that, in every single stage, the tale shows the extent to which the military administration in Hebron was swept by the will of a certain group from Kiryat Arba, the paper notes: "Thus, thanks to a series of administrative prohibitions and their cancellations, Prof. Tager and his men accomplished their will — until it became necessary on October 2 to remove them from the site by military force, with the Cabinet on October 10, forbidding prayer there pending completion of renovation." The Cabinet's decision testifies once again to the extent to which the weakness of the military administration in Hebron and of the Israeli administration (in general) plays into the hands of people who have had no compunction at boasting about violating the administration's orders, and even of having caused damage to Arab neighbours.

The paper then goes on to stress: "The Cabinet must annul its decision regarding the imagined renovation, which was adopted on the strength of a wrong assumption. The security nuisance of prayer at the site which has already caused harmful inflammation of passions — and in future, too, would have led to the same result — would thereby also be avoided."

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October 16, 1976

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'Cultural revolution' in Rumania

CHILDREN BETWEEN the ages of four and seven, in kindergarten and the first year of school, are being organized as "the Homeland's Falcons" as part of a sweeping nursery-to-grave programme designed to regiment Rumania under the twin banners of hard Communist ideology and extreme nationalism.

The "Falcons" according to a recently published plan unveiled by the Western press, are to serve the purpose of "Early enrolment of children in the Communist educational system," the first stage in Rumania's massive new indoctrination programme.

Blending Communist ideology with intense nationalism may violate classical Marxist-Leninist precepts, but as I learned in Bucharest earlier this month, this version of "cultural revolution" — one of the most significant political developments in Rumania in decades — is closely linked to this country's traditional policy of resisting Soviet pressures.

Communist Rumania virtually on the Chinese model, President Nicolae Ceausescu has undertaken to obtain an unprecedented degree of discipline from Rumanian society and, as a reassurance to Moscow, to demonstrate that, despite the regime's independence in many fields, the nation is more faithful than ever to Communist dogmas and should be considered no ideological threat to the Soviet Union.

In addition to eradicating the last vestiges of Communist liberalism here — this is now one of the strictest Communist dictatorships in the world — Ceausescu has incited Rumanian nationalism to an extraordinary point, presumably as a bulwark against all forms of Soviet pressure.

This reality contrasts vividly with the campaign platitudes of the Ford-Carter television debates. As seen from this corner of the world, the dispute between Ford and Carter over Eastern Europe can only serve to upset the delicate relationships between local Communist regimes, seeking their own solutions, and the Soviets.

THAT the Ceausescu regime is willing to pay the price in terms of total internal freedom for a total domestic repression — the latter worse than at any time since the late 1960s — for the implantation of an inflated nationalism is a point that need not be hammered home by the leadership here.

The current drive was launched following a bitter period of polemics about Rumania's heritage last spring between officials controlled Soviet and Rumanian historical journals. Behind it was the question of the postwar Soviet annexation of Rumania's Moldavian region, something Rumanians have never forgotten.

The polemics were officially closed last June when Ceausescu announced in a speech that "Rumania has no territorial issues or issues of another nature with the Soviet Union and with the other neighbouring Socialist states," the latter being a reference to the muted dispute with Hungary over Transylvania, where some two million Hungarians — the principal ethnic minority here — live under Rumanian rule. That Ceausescu even mentioned the touchy territorial problem was an unprecedented event.

This remark was delivered in the context of an unusually lengthy speech at the Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, in which Ceausescu devoted most of his time to a review of Rumania's "millennial" history as a nation, emphasizing as never before the im-

The Communist-nationalist "cultural revolution" recently launched by Rumanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, with new restraints placed on the people, is the price Rumania is to pay now for Moscow's tolerance of its relative independence. On the other hand, the new super-Communism is the cover for the new nationalism that is being created as a buffer against Soviet designs on Rumania, writes TAD SZULC in the fourth of his series, "Eastern Europe Revisited."

portance of Rumanian national identity and integrity. The "cultural revolution" was launched at the June congress, and late in September the ruling Executive Committee of the Communist Party's Central Committee, of which Ceausescu is also the general secretary, approved the actual programme for the ideological-nationalist offensive that had been drafted under his personal guidance.

BETWEEN JUNE and September, Ceausescu visited the Soviet Moldavia Republic, made up of the former Rumanian territories Bessarabia and Bessarabia (he insisted on delivering speeches in

Rumania was the only Communist state not to break relations with Israel during the 1967 Mideast war, but she was the first to recognize the PLO. The PLO office here was opened before one was set up in Moscow. El Al, the Israeli airline, flies regularly between Bucharest and Tel Aviv, and Rumanian soldiers with automatic weapons guard El Al offices downtown as well as the Israeli embassy and the homes of Israeli diplomats. With thousands of Arab students here, Rumanians wish to avoid terrorist incidents. And there have been none.

Rumanian there), subsequently flying to the Crimea for a meeting with Soviet Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev. The Soviet diplomats to conclude that Rumania was returning to the Soviet fold after many years of estrangement. But other events appear to negate this view.

For one thing, the Rumanian Communist Party played a major role, together with the Yugoslav, Italian and Spanish parties, in forcing through the East Berlin Conference of European Communist Parties in mid-June a document that, in the view of Western European parties, formally ends Moscow's role as the ideological and power centre of world Communism.

The Russians may reject this interpretation, but Berlin undeniably was a watershed in Communist relationships, with Rumania emerging as one of the leaders of the movement in favour of the autonomy of individual Communist parties.

Then Rumania, despite its membership in the Warsaw Pact, applied for observer status with the non-aligned group of nations when the latter held a summit meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in August. (Yugoslavia's President Tito was among those present.)

After Mao's death, Ceausescu led a party and government delegation to China's embassy in Bucharest to pay him homage. He told the Chinese ambassador that Mao's death was "a heavy loss to both the Chinese and the Rumanian people." This, of course, was in marked contrast to a brief telegram to Peking, which the Chinese rejected.

In September, Ceausescu also visited Tito in a Yugoslav mountain hideaway for one of their periodic

meetings. Their joint declaration again served to underline their belief in the independence of Communist states and parties. Using language taken from the Berlin document, the two spoke of the "collaboration of all Communist, Socialist, democratic and progressive forces" in the world, dropping the expression, "international Communist movement," that is now taboo for Communist parties rejecting Soviet leadership.

Ceausescu and Tito ignored the phrase "international proletarianism," which remains the policy slogan of the Soviet Party. The Rumanian and Yugoslav presidents have not forgotten that Moscow invoked "international proletarianism" when it led Warsaw Pact armies (minus Rumania) in the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia.

IN AN INTERVIEW that Ceausescu granted me in his palatial office at the headquarters of the party's central committee, he expressed the hope that Rumania could forge closer links with the non-aligned movement. He spoke of Rumania's intense interest in trade with the West and in relations with the European Common Market.

Other conversations in Bucharest reinforced the impression that Rumania plans to maintain its independence in the economic field as well. I was told by senior officials that Rumania rejected the Soviet concept of full economic integration in the Comecon (the Communist Common Market) on the grounds that it was a forced political process. "Rumania wishes to be free to deal with everybody everywhere," an official told me.

And Rumania has been exercising this freedom. Her trade with the Soviet Union and other Comecon countries dropped from 53 per cent of the total in 1970 to 45 per cent in 1975, with all signs that this trend will continue. Although Rumanian officials believe it would be "dangerous" to reduce Communist commerce below 40 per cent.

Foreign visitors from everywhere can freely enter the country (the real problem is finding a hotel room). But Rumanians are sharply restricted in foreign travel. Shortage of foreign currency is cited as the principal reason, but political considerations also play a major role: Rumania does not want defectors, so often only one member of a family is permitted to go abroad at a time. In 1975, only 100,000 Rumanians were allowed to visit the West — a small fraction of Western travel by other East Europeans.

For reasons unknown, Jewish emigration to Israel (there are between 50,000 and 70,000 Jews left in Rumania) has been sharply curtailed this year. This is an important point because Washington has been pushing the level of Jewish emigration as one criterion in the annual renewal of the most-favoured-nation clause in the tariff treatment granted Rumanian exports.

But there is total freedom of worship for Jews: government kitchens supply kosher food, and the Grand Rabbi of Bucharest is a member of the Grand National Assembly, the legislative body.



Nicolae Ceausescu

valuable works reflect spiritual features of our moral beauty, its clean and new social system." En Ionesco, Rumania's greatest poet and the greatest playwright to turn in their graves.

RUMANIANS WILL ALSO watch something about soap operas on television dance with the party's television serials to come "topical subjects, highly leading role of the party socialism, the new man, the participation masses in implement policy." The regime has to have to worry about ratings.

Likewise, "action will develop new thematic modern ballet with a message." Finally, museums will do their emphasizing "the cultury of the formation of the people, heroic resistance leaders... Liquidation of domination... the bright Socialist Rumania's future."

Ceausescu's Communist "cultural revolution" with the new restraints people, is thus the price to pay now for Moscow's tolerance of its relative national independence. The regime has another way the new Communism is the cover nationalism that is being a buffer against Soviet designs on Rumania.

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READERS' LETTERS

PATRIOTISM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, — I really must protest at Mr. Erwin Fuchs' astounding emigration on the grounds that it is not for anyone who is competent and willing to find satisfying employment (October 7).

How about all these thousands of young people who stay here and are doing something about changing these conditions, instead of taking the easy way out and deserting — you know it is easier? Israel is not a hotel where, if the rooms are not to your liking or the service is not so good, you move on to another one. This is, at long last, the homeland of our people where we are not at the mercy of others who may suddenly decide to become anti-Semitic.

So, let us change our way of looking at it, accept the challenge and make it a country which will be a joy to live in.

Tel Aviv, E. KLEMENTYOVSKI

LESSONS OF HISTORY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
 Sir, — The Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation is to be congratulated for sponsoring Professor Martin Gilbert's series of three lectures on "Churchill: The Wilderness Years 1929-1939."

Professor Gilbert's lectures implicitly yet chillingly reveal that British policy towards Nazi Germany, a policy of appeasement, is identical in principle to American foreign policy towards the Soviet Union. It is doomed to failure. I might also add that, like Churchill, those of us in the United States who have been critical of "detente" have thus far been unable to arouse the American people or the American Congress about the Soviet Union's massive military buildup and her step-by-step and relentless drive towards global ascendancy.

Nevertheless, it would be fitting if the American Ambassador to Israel, as well as President Ford, Governor Carter, and Secretary Kissinger received copies of Professor Gilbert's superb and timely lectures. Perhaps each generation is doomed to learn its lesson from history. Still, in the spirit of Churchill, let the record show that, in this generation, there were people and publishers who never faltered in revealing the truth however unpopular and unwanted.

PAUL RIDDLBERG

Visiting Professor

Jerusalem (Claremont, California).

HUMILIATING STATEMENT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As an American-born citizen temporarily living in Israel, firmly believing that the existence of Israel is a necessary component of the Jewish world, and only within which, a democratic USA can flourish freely and safely I am shocked and humiliated by Ambassador Scrantom's statement that he considers the "willingness of the four major Arab countries to have an independent and free Israel" a promising factor for peace in the Middle East.

First of all, since when does Israel's right to exist depend on the goodwill or approval of any Arab or other state? Was not Israel's right to exist determined once and for all when the United Nations accepted Israel as a member? By his statement Mr. Scrantom is saying that the continued membership of a state in the UN is not absolute, but conditional upon the willingness of other states to accept it. Really?

How is his attitude different from saying that if a gunman tells his victim "I am willing to let you live provided that you give me your money," he is indicating a positive moral behaviour? I see no difference whatever. Just two forms of murderous blackmail.

I think that Ambassador Scrantom's proper role in this session of the UN would be to call upon the Arab leadership to show a little humility, generosity, and sense of justice by abandoning their hostility to Israel, and by accepting, without any strings or conditions, Israel's right to the remnant of the truncated mandatory territory that was accorded to her in 1917 in the one supremely decent sequel to the horrible conflict: that them that they were given what is now Jordan as an ex gratia gift to which they were not entitled and that it is to the Kingdom of Jordan that those Arabs who call themselves "Palestinians" and who are unwilling to live in Israel as citizens with full rights side by side with the Jews and Christians of Israel can go and build their "State of Palestine."

If they did this, not only would the lives of many Arabs be saved, but they would save enough money, now being wasted on weapons, to provide every Arab with a rich infrastructure of a truly civilised existence.

Tel Aviv, A. E. SAKIR

POSTSCRIPTS

THE MOST FAMOUS part-time resident of the once yekke-inhabited seaside resort of Shavei Zion near Nahariya is today undoubtedly Mordechai Eilon who is a leading figure in the Yadin Affair.

His neighbours there, our Haifa correspondent reports, have nothing but good to say of him. "Eilon loves Shavei Zion, has contributed much to its development and is always ready to help out with small sums of money needed for specific purposes." Local Council Chairman Hans Bloch and his deputy Shlomo Lohav say.

Eilon made Shavei Zion his weekend home eight years ago, when he was still a Speli Boneh executive. He bought a run-down old beach house for IL60,000 and converted it into a charming summer bungalow standing in a dunam of well-tended garden. Three years ago he helped Kupat Holim buy the neglected Dolphin House Hotel which has since been turned into a fine vacation home. Eilon received no payment for his go-between services, either from Kupat Holim or from the Schiff Hotels Corporation, the previous owners. "He even helped us to collect local taxes from Kupat Holim," say the village headmen. "and we're sorry he's no longer in a position to assist us in this matter. He also got the Dolphin House people to extend the breakwater opposite

Dry Bones

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